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IMMIGRATION

STATISTICS AND CHARTS

Illustrating the Proposals of the

National Committee
for
Constructive Immigration Legislation

(June 5, 1919)

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INTRODUCTION

Congress will soon be grappling with proposals for the regulation of immigration. This is indeed one of the most important questions that needs prompt attention.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to show the facts, in order to make quite clear the nature and the results of the proposals of the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation.

This Committee advocates the regulation of all immigration on a general basis. It is briefly this:—

The United States should so regulate, and where necessary restrict immigration as to provide that only so many immigrants of each people or mother-tongue group may be admitted as can be wholesomely Americanized.

The number of those individuals of each people or mother-tongue group already in the United States who have become Americanized, affords the best basis of the measure for the further immigration of that people.

On this fundamental principle, the National Committee suggests that the annual permissible immigration from any given people or mother-tongue group shall be a certain per cent (say from 3 to 5) of a basal figure to be made up of two factors.

- (a) The number of American-born children of that people recorded in the census, plus
- (b) The number of naturalized citizens of that people.

Adding these two figures for any given people and multiplying the sum by the percentage rate for any given year, as determined by Congress, will give the figures of the permissible immigration of that people for that year.

To show concretely how this proposal would affect immigration from the various peoples, the tables and charts of this pamphlet have been prepared.

The first table and chart show what the actual travel of aliens back and forth has been. Immigrants and non-immigrants (i. e., transients), emigrants and non-emigrants, are all included.

TABLE I
TOTAL IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1909-1918

Year	Total Admittances	Total Departures	Increase of Population
1909	944,235	400,392	543,843
1910	1,198,037	380,418	817,619
1911	1,030,300	518,215	512,085
1912	1,017,155	615,292	401,863
1913	1,427,227	611,924	815,303
1914	1,403,081	633,805	769,276
1915	434,244	384,174	50,070
1916	366,748	240,807	125,941
1917	362,877	146,379	216,498
1918	211,853	193,268	18,585

PROBLEM I

How much immigration would have been permitted for the year ending June 30, 1919, if the plan proposed by the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation were now in force?

(a) From the Census of 1910 (Vol. 1, p. 875) we first get the facts as to the American-born citizens, one or both of whose parents were foreign-born.

(b) From the Census of 1910 (Vol. 1, p. 1082) we then secure the figures as to the naturalized citizens classified according to their native countries.

(c) From the Report of the Commissioner of Naturalization (1918, p. 5) we secure the statistics of naturalization since the last Census was taken, namely for the years 1911-1918. These figures, however, are mere totals, not being classified according to people or country. This figure for each people therefore is calculated in the following way.

The Census (Vol. 1, p. 1082) gives the number of each people who have taken out first papers and also the total. This enables us to find out the ratio of the first-paper men of each people to the total of all first-paper men from all countries. Assuming that the same ratio prevails between the naturalized of each people and the total naturalized from all peoples, we are able to calculate the number of each people who have been naturalized during the years 1911-1918.

(d) Adding together these three elements, (a), (b), (c), we secure the **Base** from which to reckon the maximum permissible immigration from each people.

In these calculations we assume that Congress has set the permissible rate at from three to ten per cent (the exact figure for any given year to be determined by the proposed Immigration Commission) and that the Immigration Commission has chosen the maximum rate. We also assume, of course, that the proposed law became effective July 1, 1918.

TABLE II
MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

Country of Origin	Census 1910		Naturalized 1911-1918 (Calculated)	Base (a) + (b) + (c)	Maximum Permissible Immigration on a 10 Per Cent Basis 1919
	Native-born	Naturalized			
	(a)	(b)			
United Kingdom.....	5,163,289	770,094	100,056	6,033,439	603,343
Germany.....	5,781,437	889,007	121,124	6,792,568	679,256
Norway.....	575,241	121,651	42,130	739,022	73,902
Sweden.....	699,032	219,057	52,662	970,751	97,075
Denmark.....	218,443	63,068	16,551	298,062	29,806
Holland.....	173,521	33,922	8,275	215,718	21,571
Belgium, etc.....	43,744	11,869	4,513	60,120	6,012
France.....	175,153	29,613	6,118	210,884	21,088
Switzerland.....	176,816	42,760	752	220,328	22,032
					1,554,085
Portugal.....	53,499	7,141	1,504	62,144	6,214
Spain.....	11,157	2,318	752	14,227	1,422
Italy.....	755,290	126,523	72,975	954,788	95,478
Russia.....	938,897	192,264	125,523	1,256,799	125,679
Finland.....	81,357	21,669	14,294	117,320	11,732
Austria.....	826,635	149,914	76,737	1,053,286	105,328
Hungary.....	204,827	36,610	33,854	275,091	27,509
Roumania.....	21,801	8,014	6,018	35,833	3,583
Bulgaria, etc.....	1,234	821	752	2,807	280
Greece.....	8,401	4,946	5,266	18,613	1,861
Turkey in Europe.....	3,093	1,474	1,504	6,071	607
Turkey in Asia.....	18,929	6,940	3,761	29,630	2,963
					382,656
China.....	22,130	1,400	.....	23,530	2,353
Japan.....	24,391	431	.....	24,812	2,481
					4,834
Grand Total.....					1,936,741

PROBLEM II

How much immigration would have been excluded in the years before the War, if the proposed ten per cent rate had been in operation?

The following table (III) shows the amount of immigration (not including transients) from the important countries since 1900. The bottom line gives the maximum permissible immigration for 1919. The maximum permissible immigration for each preceding year is only slightly less than that of 1919. By comparing this figure, therefore, for any people with the immigration of that people for any year since 1910, we see at once whether or not the percentage restriction plan would have restricted immigration for that year from that country, and if so, by striking the difference we see how much approximately it would have been restricted.

TABLE III
IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIENTS)

Year	United Kingdom	Germany	Scandinavia	Holland	Belgium	France	Switzerland
1900	48,237	18,507	31,151	1,735	1,196	1,739	1,152
1901	45,546	21,651	39,234	2,349	1,579	3,150	2,201
1902	46,036	28,304	54,038	2,284	2,577	3,117	2,344
1903	68,947	40,086	77,647	3,998	3,450	5,578	2,983
1904	87,390	46,380	60,096	4,916	3,976	9,406	5,023
1905	137,134	40,574	60,625	4,954	5,302	10,168	4,269
1906	102,193	37,564	52,781	4,946	5,099	9,386	3,846
1907	113,567	37,807	49,965	6,637	6,396	9,731	3,748
1908	93,380	32,309	30,175	5,946	4,162	8,788	3,281
1909	71,826	25,540	32,496	4,698	3,692	6,672	2,694
1910	98,196	31,283	48,267	7,534	5,402	7,383	3,533
1911	102,496	32,061	42,285	8,358	5,711	8,022	3,458
1912	82,979	27,788	27,554	6,667	4,169	8,628	3,505
1913	88,204	34,329	32,267	6,902	7,405	9,675	4,104
1914	73,417	35,734	29,391	6,321	5,763	9,296	4,211
1915	41,422	7,799	17,883	3,144	2,399	4,811	1,742
1916	24,702	2,877	14,761	2,910	986	4,156	663
1917	16,141	1,857	13,771	2,235	398	3,187	911
1918	2,847	447	6,506	944	73	1,798	331
		Maximum	Permissible	Immigration	on a 10 Per	Cent Basis	
1919	603,343	679,256	200,783	21,571	6,012	21,088	22,032

TABLE III (Concluded)
IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIENTS)

Year	Portugal	Italy	Russia	Austria-Hungary	Roumania	Greece	Turkey	Japan
1900	4,234	100,135	90,787	114,847	6,459	3,771	4,247	12,635
1901	4,165	135,996	85,257	113,390	7,155	5,910	6,169	5,269
1902	5,307	178,375	107,347	171,989	7,196	8,104	6,410	14,270
1903	9,317	230,622	136,093	206,011	9,310	14,090	8,647	19,968
1904	6,715	193,296	145,141	177,156	7,087	11,345	9,579	14,264
1905	5,028	221,479	184,897	275,693	4,437	10,515	10,699	10,331
1906	8,517	273,120	215,665	265,138	4,476	19,489	15,864	13,835
1907	9,608	285,731	258,943	338,452	4,384	36,580	28,820	30,226
1908	7,307	128,503	156,711	168,509	5,228	21,489	21,043	15,803
1909	4,956	183,218	120,460	170,191	1,590	14,111	16,521	3,111
1910	8,229	215,537	186,792	258,737	2,145	25,888	33,617	2,720
1911	8,374	182,882	158,721	159,057	2,522	26,226	24,667	4,520
1912	10,230	157,134	162,395	178,882	1,997	21,449	27,269	6,136
1913	14,171	265,542	291,040	254,825	2,155	22,817	38,083	8,281
1914	10,898	283,738	255,660	278,152	4,032	35,832	29,915	8,929
1915	4,907	49,688	26,187	18,511	481	12,592	4,551	8,613
1916	12,259	33,665	7,842	5,191	90	27,034	1,983	8,680
1917	9,975	34,596	12,716	1,258	66	23,974	545	8,991
1918	2,224	5,250	4,242	61	59	1,910	58	10,213
		Maximum	Permissible	Immigration	on a 10 Per	Cent Basis		
1919	6,214	95,478	125,679	132,837	3,583	1,861	3,570	2,481

PROBLEM III

How would the proposed law have affected immigration from Italy?

By means of the same methods of computation that were used in solving Problem I we secure the following table which gives the annual permissible immigration from Italy for the years 1911-1918.

TABLE IV

Year	Census 1910		Naturalized After Census 1910 (Calculated) (c)	Base (a) + (b) + (c) (d)	Maximum Permissible Immigration on a 10 Per Cent Basis (e)
	Native-born (a)	Naturalized (b)			
1911	755,290	126,523	5,465	887,278	88,727 for 1912
1912	"	"	12,251	894,064	89,406 " 1913
1913	"	"	20,106	902,019	90,201 " 1914
1914	"	"	30,332	912,245	91,224 " 1915
1915	"	"	39,678	921,591	92,199 " 1916
1916	"	"	48,787	930,700	93,070 " 1917
1917	"	"	57,972	939,885	93,988 " 1918
1918	"	"	72,662	954,780	95,478 " 1919

To see how this permissible rate would have affected Italian immigration we must compare it with the annual figures of the actual immigration. This we do in Table V.

TABLE V

Year	Exempted Classes Not Affected By the Proposed Law		Immigrants Who Were Admitted (Exclusive of Children Under 14 Years of Age)	Immigrants 14 Years of Age and Over Who Would Have Been	
	Transients	Children		Admitted	Excluded
1911	18,384	24,071	165,879	88,048	77,131
1912	27,650	23,114	139,159	88,727	50,432
1913	44,372	31,550	242,595	89,406	153,189
1914	27,320	37,711	258,703	90,201	168,502
1915	9,452	13,272	43,972	91,224	.....
1916	3,381	8,288	30,526	92,159	.....
1917	2,506	8,775	30,175	93,070	.....
1918	1,137	3,302	12,100	93,988	.....

POINTS TO BE NOTED:

1. The marked fall in immigration beginning in 1915 is due of course to the effects of the War. The maximum permissible immigration for that and the succeeding years would have been larger than that which actually came; there would therefore have been no restriction.

2. If one-half even of the alien Italians (586,209) in 1910 had become naturalized citizens by 1911, instead of a Base figure of 887,278 from which to reckon the permissible immigration, we would have had a Base of 1,180,000 which would have provided for a permissible immigration beginning in 1911 of 118,000 instead of 88,727.

3. And if thereafter one-half of the admitted immigration had chosen to become citizens the annual number naturalized would have been approximately 60,000, which, added to the Base each year, would have provided for an annual increase of permissible immigration of 6,000 and upward.

In Chart III the difference between the dotted line and the solid line shows how many would have been excluded during the years 1911-1914, and how many more might have entered during the years 1915-1918.

But how will the proposed law be likely to affect immigration during the decade ahead?

An exact reply is of course impossible, since this will depend on figures to be provided by the Census of 1920. As these are still non-existent, the best that can be done is to make careful estimates of the three factors; (a) of the number of American-born children of Italian parents likely to be recorded in the Census of 1920, (b) of the number of naturalized Italians also recorded in the forthcoming Census, and (c) of the number of naturalized Italians reported by the Commissioner of Naturalization for each year after 1920. The following table has been prepared with the assistance of a member of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE VI

Year	(Estimated) Census 1920		(Estimated) Naturalized After 1920 (c)	Base (a)+(b)+(c) (d)	Maximum Permissible Immigration on a 10 Per Cent Basis (e)
	Native-born (a)	Naturalized (b)			
1921	1,500,000	150,000	5,000	1,655,000	165,500 for 1922
1922	"	"	10,000	1,660,000	166,000 " 1923
1923	"	"	15,000	1,665,000	166,500 " 1924
1924	"	"	20,000	1,670,000	167,000 " 1925
1925	"	"	25,000	1,675,000	167,500 " 1926
1926	"	"	30,000	1,680,000	168,000 " 1927
1927	"	"	35,000	1,685,000	168,500 " 1928
1928	"	"	40,000	1,690,000	169,000 " 1929
1929	"	"	45,000	1,695,000	169,500 " 1930
1930	"	"	50,000	1,700,000	170,000 " 1931

POINTS TO BE NOTED:

1. The table is an estimate, not an absolute forecast.
2. These tables make no allowances for mortality.
3. The reason for the large increase of permissible immigration between 1918 (95,478) and 1921 (165,500), is the fact that the permissible immigration for 1921 is based on the number of American-

born children recorded in the Census of 1920 who have not of course been taken into account in calculating the permissible immigration for the years before 1920.

4. These same principles and general results will apply also to immigration from Russia, Austria and Hungary. (cf Table III.)

5. If the Immigration permitted by this process is regarded as too large, the remedy will be to reduce the percentage rate.

PROBLEM IV

How would the proposed law have affected immigration from Japan?

In calculating the effect of the proposed law on future Japanese immigration we must take into account a factor of considerable uncertainty. The proposed law will give privileges of naturalization to all who qualify. How many Japanese in the United States and in Hawaii would desire to become citizens of this land? And how many would be able to do so?

Using the same procedure as in the previous cases we have the following tables. The first (Table VII) deals with the operation of the proposed law during the period 1911-1918, as it would have affected Japanese immigration. It is assumed that of the 127,441 foreign-born Japanese in continental United States and Hawaii, as recorded in the Census of 1910, in the first year some 10,000 would have become naturalized citizens; in the second year 8,000, in the third year 6,000 and so on till the sixth year when the reservoir of those already in America would have been exhausted. Thereafter the number naturalized annually would be only a certain proportion of those who had been admitted under the new law.

These assumptions have been made on a generous basis and do not take account of mortality. They may therefore be regarded as a maximum. The actual figures would probably have been distinctly smaller.

It will be noted that on the basis of a ten per cent rate the maximum permissible immigration would have been much less than that which actually has been coming under the existing arrangements.

TABLE VII

Year	Census 1910		Naturalized After 1910 (Estimated) (c)	Base (a) + (b) + (c) (d)	Maximum Permissible Immigration on a 10 Per Cent Basis (e)
	Native-born (a)	Naturalized (b)			
1911	24,391	431	10,000	34,822	3,482 for 1912
1912	"	"	18,000	42,822	4,282 " 1913
1913	"	"	24,000	48,822	4,882 " 1914
1914	"	"	28,000	52,822	5,282 " 1915
1915	"	"	30,000	54,822	5,482 " 1916
1916	"	"	30,870	55,692	5,569 " 1917
1917	"	"	31,940	56,762	5,676 " 1918
1918	"	"	32,160	57,982	5,798 " 1919

Some sharp-eyed student will be likely to detect an apparent discrepancy between the figures given in Tables II and VII for the permissible Japanese immigration for 1919. This discrepancy is only apparent. The assumption back of Table II is that the proposed law went into effect July 1, 1918 and that no Japanese had had time to become naturalized and could not therefore be included in the Base, from which to calculate the permissible immigration. The assumption back of Table VII is that the proposed law became effective in 1910 and that during the successive years 32,160 Japanese were naturalized and were included in the Base for the year 1919.

The reader will desire to know how the proposed law would work out in the years ahead.

Table VIII deals with the period 1921-1930. It has been prepared with the assistance of the United States Census Bureau and is given with the distinct understanding that it is nothing more than an estimate. Use has been made of the statistics of Japanese births recorded by the State of California and by the Territorial Government of Hawaii. The details of these calculations are to be had at the office of the National Committee.

As in the case of Italy—so here, the large increase in the permissible immigration [Column (e)] between the years 1918 and 1921 is due to the fact that in the latter case (1921) the children born during the decade 1910-1920 become one of the factors for estimating the Base [Column (d)] for the decade beginning in 1921.

Here again no attempt has been made to allow for mortality. Had this been done the figures would be more or less reduced.

TABLE VIII

Year	Census 1920		Naturalized After 1920 (Estimated) (c)	Base (a)+(b)+(c) (d)	Maximum Permissible Immigration (Estimated) (e)
	Native-born (Estimated) (a)	Naturalized (Estimated) (b)			
1921	92,000	431	11,000	103,431	10,343
1922	"	"	20,000	112,431	11,243
1923	"	"	27,000	119,431	11,943
1924	"	"	29,500	121,931	12,193
1925	"	"	31,000	123,431	12,343
1926	"	"	32,800	125,231	12,523
1927	"	"	34,812	127,243	12,724
1928	"	"	36,846	129,277	12,927
1929	"	"	38,902	131,333	13,133
1930	"	"	40,966	133,397	13,339

It will be helpful to compare the estimated permissible Japanese immigration with the actual immigration. The period of unrestricted Japanese immigration continued until 1907, in which year the maximum of 30,000 was reached. With the introduction of the Gentlemen's Agreement, January, 1908, immigration fell to 15,000 for the

year ending June 30, 1908, and to 3,000 in 1909. Since then the immigration has been gradually rising, reaching the sum of 10,000 for the year 1918.

TABLE IX
IMMIGRATION FROM JAPAN (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIENTS)

1893— 1,380	1906—13,835
1894— 1,931	1907—30,226
1895— 1,150	1908—15,803
1896— 1,110	1909— 3,111
1897— 1,526	1910— 2,720
1898— 2,230	1911— 4,520
1899— 2,844	1912— 6,136
1900—12,635	1913— 8,281
1901— 5,269	1914— 8,929
1902—14,270	1915— 8,613
1903—19,968	1916— 8,680
1904—14,264	1917— 8,991
1905—10,331	1918—10,213

Chart IV indicates graphically what the immigration has actually been for the period 1893-1918. The dotted line for the period 1911-1918 indicates approximately what the immigration would have been had the proposed law been operative; the difference between the two lines shows how much immigration would have been excluded.

The dotted line for the period 1921-1930 indicates approximately what the maximum permissible immigration would be if the proposed law shall be soon enacted.

It will be noted that the curve of Japanese immigration 1909-1918 under the existing Gentlemen's Agreement has risen more rapidly than the curve would have risen under the proposed new law. The reader can carry the curve forward to 1930 and thus effect a comparison of the relative severity of restriction under the Gentlemen's Agreement and under the proposed new law.

It is to be remembered that these estimates make use of the ten per cent rate. If a five per cent rate had been effective, the permissible immigration would have been reduced by one-half.

PROBLEM V

How would the proposed law have affected immigration from China?

We consider first the period 1911-1918. Theoretically there has been no Chinese immigration during these years. Yet the annual reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration give statistics of immigration.

TABLE X
IMMIGRATION FROM CHINA (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIENTS)

1911—1,307 1912—1,608 1913—2,022 1914—2,354	1915—2,469 1916—2,239 1917—1,843 1918—1,576
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In case the proposed law had gone into effect in 1910, what would the maximum permissible immigration from China have been? Here also we have to reckon with an unknown factor, namely this:—of 71,075 Chinese in the United States recorded in the Census of 1910, how many would have been able to naturalize and would actually have done so? In making our estimate we have given the most generous figures, assuming that 10,000 would have naturalized in the first year, 7,000 in the second, and so on. On the basis of a permissible immigration of ten per cent, we secure the figures of the annual maximum permissible immigration as shown in the following table.

TABLE XI

Year	Census 1910		Naturalized After 1910 (Estimated) (c)	Base (a)+(b)+(c) (d)	Maximum Permissible Immigration on a 10 Per Cent Basis (e)
	Native-born (a)	Naturalized (b)			
1911	22,130	1,400	10,000	35,530	3,353 for 1912
1912	"	"	17,000	40,530	4,053 " 1913
1913	"	"	21,000	44,530	4,453 " 1914
1914	"	"	22,000	45,530	4,553 " 1915
1915	"	"	22,500	46,030	4,603 " 1916
1916	"	"	23,000	46,530	4,653 " 1917
1917	"	"	23,500	47,030	4,703 " 1918
1918	"	"	24,000	47,530	4,753 " 1919

What would be the probable maximum permissible immigration from China for the coming decade if the proposed law should go into effect in 1920, and the rate fixed upon should be ten per cent? Table XII has been prepared with the assistance of expert statisticians in the Bureau of the Census. The details of the reasoning may be secured

from the office of the National Committee. We give here only the results.

The careful reader may be surprised that the figures of this table are not much larger, as was found to be the case in dealing with Italian and Japanese immigration. The reason for this is that the Chinese have never brought their wives to America as have other peoples. The American-born children have therefore not largely increased as has been the case with Italians and Japanese. Moreover, in regard to the number of those who are likely to naturalize after 1920, it is to be remembered that the foreign-born Chinese population in the United States has been constantly diminishing during the past three decades and that of those who are here the vast majority are well advanced in years. The estimates of those who are likely to seek and secure naturalization are very liberal.

TABLE XII

Year	Census 1920		Naturalized After 1920 (Estimated) (c)	Base (a)+(b)+(c) (d)	Maximum Permissible Immigration on a 10 Per Cent Basis (e)
	Native-born (Estimated) (a)	Naturalized (Estimated) (b)			
1921	30,300	1,200	8,000	39,500	3,950 for 1922
1922	"	"	13,000	44,500	4,450 " 1923
1923	"	"	15,000	46,500	4,650 " 1924
1924	"	"	16,000	47,500	4,750 " 1925
1925	"	"	16,500	48,000	4,800 " 1926
1926	"	"	17,000	48,500	4,850 " 1927
1927	"	"	17,500	49,000	4,900 " 1928
1928	"	"	18,000	49,500	4,950 " 1929
1929	"	"	18,500	50,000	5,000 " 1930
1930	"	"	19,000	50,500	5,550 " 1931

CONCLUSIONS

1. In general, if the proposed law had been passed in 1910, it would not in the least have restricted pre-war immigration from northwest Europe even if the permissible rate had been as low as two per cent. From west, south, central and east Europe there would have been a slight restriction of immigration on a ten per cent rate, and, on a five per cent rate, especially from Italy, Austria, Hungary and Russia, considerable restriction. The permissible immigration from China on a ten per cent rate would have allowed a somewhat larger inflow than actually came, while that from Japan would have been reduced by about one-third.

2. In case no change is made at this time in the immigration laws, we shall be subject to a possible flood of immigration from central, southern and northeastern Europe, of which we can at present make no probable forecast, as the variable factors are too many and too uncertain.

3. In view of this fact we contend that the early passage of the proposed law is highly important. If it should turn out that the immigration from Europe is so small that the law would not in the least affect it, it would in that case do no harm. But if the immigration should suddenly rise to two or three or even four millions in the course of a couple years, we would be helpless in the face of a condition that we could not control or cope with. We would be forced into some kind of hurried emergency legislation, which could not fail to work great hardship on the millions already started or preparing to start on their journey hither. If, however, we had already enacted a law of the kind proposed, it would automatically deal with the situation before it becomes acute, because it would be well known to all shipping and railroad agents in Europe and thus to every prospective immigrant before he would take the decisive step of breaking his home relations.

4. The proposed law will enable the United States to keep faith with China in regard to the observance of treaty obligations. It will also remove from our relations with Japan those features that are causing continued irritation.

Those who desire to secure a more minute study of the reasoning by which we have arrived at the various estimates presented in the above tables are invited to correspond with the secretary of the National Committee.

The National Committee invites the active co-operation of every one who desires to have the immigration and naturalization laws amended along the lines advocated by this Committee.

SIDNEY L. GULICK, Secretary,
National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation,
105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

— CHART I —
Total Immigration & Emigration
1909 - 1918

(This Chart includes all arrivals & departures of Aliens)

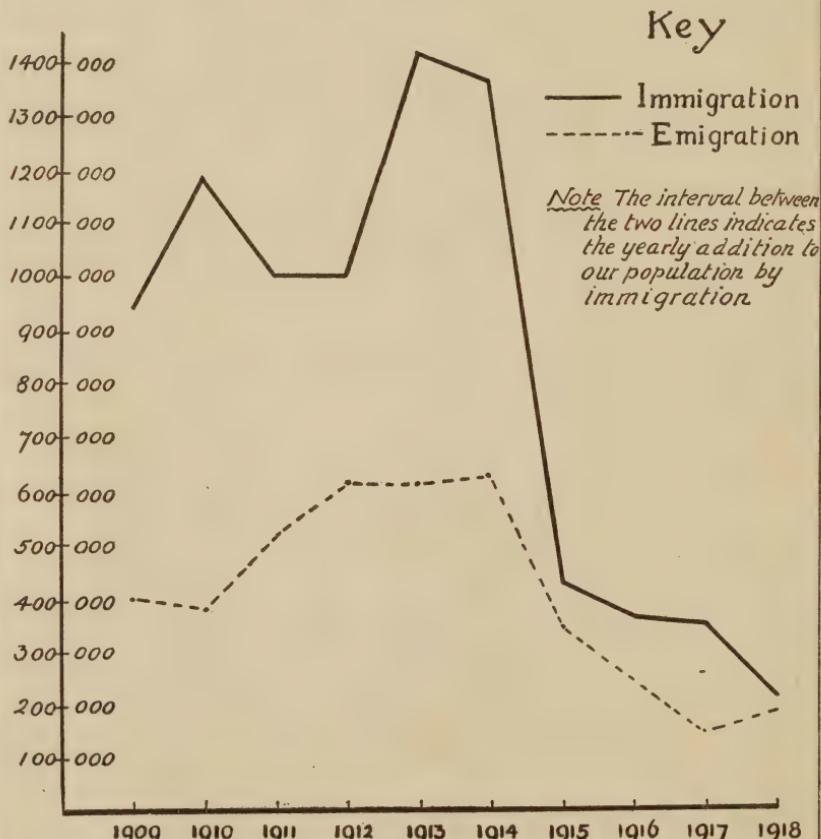
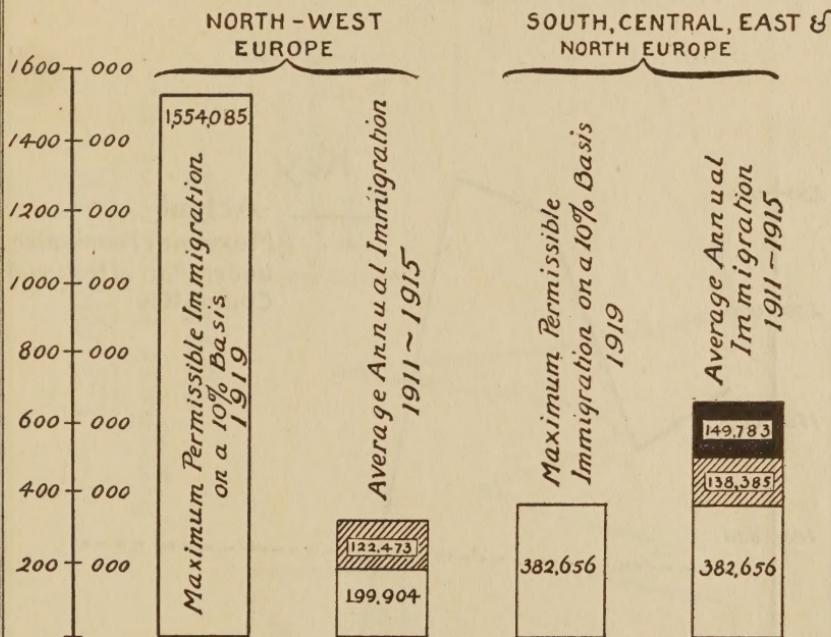


CHART II

European Immigration

Showing number who would have been admitted under the plan of the National Committee

1911 - 1915



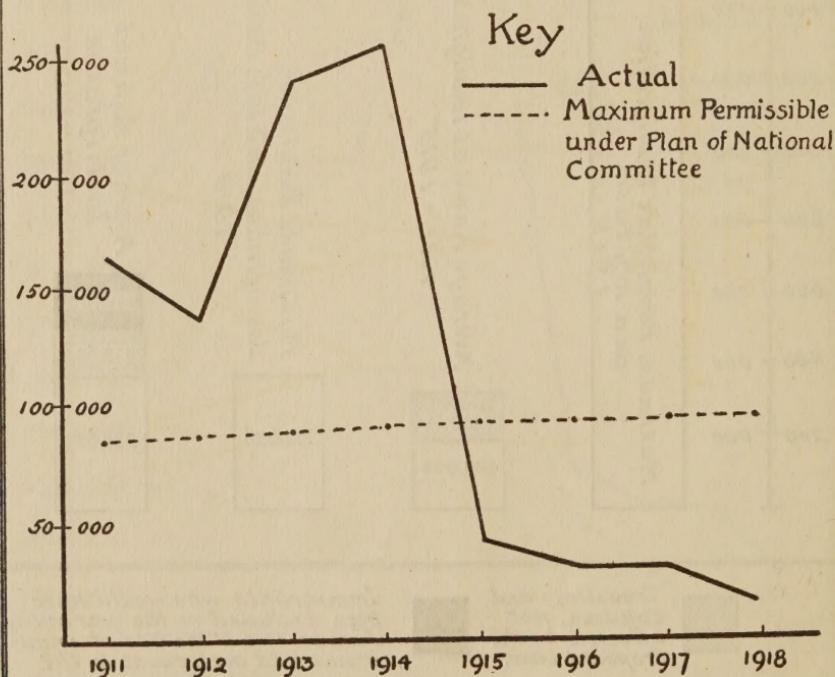
Transients and
Children, not
affected by the
Proposed Law.



Immigrants who would have
been excluded in the year ending
JUNE 30 - 1919 if the tide of immi-
gration had been equal to the
average of the five years 1911-1915

— CHART III —
Italian Immigration
1911 - 1918

(Not including transients or children)



— CHART IV —

Japanese Immigration
1893 - 1918

Period of
Free
Immigration
1893 - 1907

Immigration
under Gentlemen's
Agreement
1907 - 1918

Key

Actual

Estimated Maximum Permissible
under Plan of National Committee

30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000

1893 1895 1900 1905 1910 1915 1920 1925 1930

